

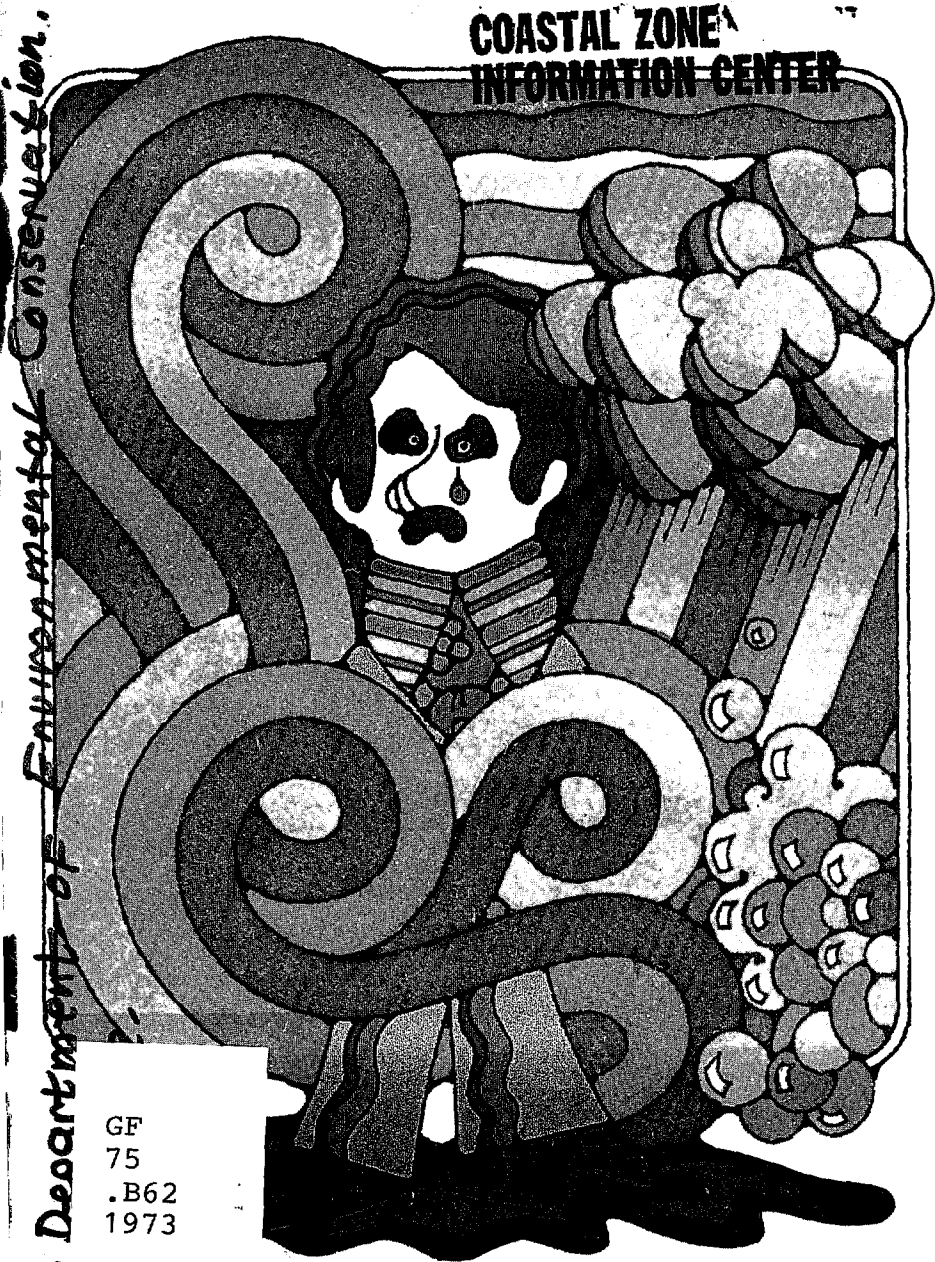
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Coastal Zone  
Information  
Center

# HELP!

Give Earth a Chance

**COASTAL ZONE  
INFORMATION CENTER**

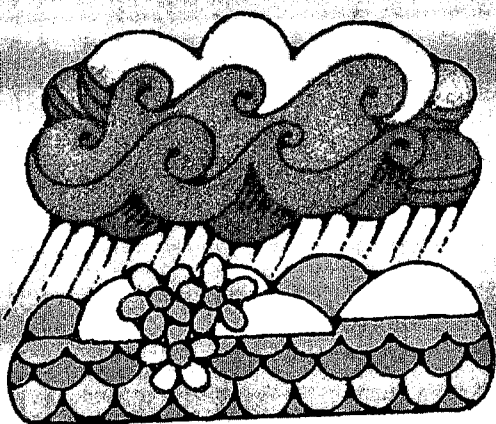


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Coastal Zone  
Information  
Center

# HELP!

Give Earth a Chance

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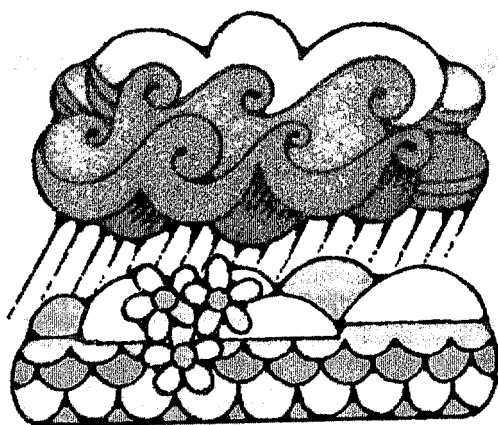


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**State of New York**  
**Department of Environmental Conservation**

Nelson A. Rockefeller  
Governor

Henry L. Diamond  
Commissioner

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In the first edition of this popular booklet, the introduction closed with the observation that "the beginning of a better world must begin with the concern and sensitivity of each one of us." Two years later, in spite of a growth in the number and quality of environmental conservation programs, the truth of that observation has not diminished in the least.

Our environment is a reflection of ourselves—our values and the way we choose to live. The environmental impact of the daily decisions and actions of 18,000,000 New Yorkers is enormous. If we want to improve the quality of life and preserve our natural heritage, we as individuals must be willing to assume responsibility for the impact of our actions.

This booklet is about personal choices open to each of us. If you read the first edition or have seen similar guides, you have perhaps taken some steps to live more ecologically. For those who are just beginning and those who are anxious to do more, this edition of HELP! offers many suggestions. It is not designed as the last word in citizen action, but as a stimulus for deeper awareness and continuing personal commitment.

Share these ideas with your friends and neighbors and work together to make your community a better environment.

Henry L. Diamond



# Citizen Action

*"If you're not part of the solution,  
you're part of the problem"*

✿ Be informed . . . keep informed. Study in depth the problems in your community and region. A sound knowledge of facts and issues is essential for wise and effective action.

✿ Organize! Work through local, state and national citizen conservation organizations. Assume an active role in your local government through your conservation commission and county environmental management council. If your area doesn't have these agencies, help them get established. For information, write to the Bureau of Community Assistance, N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12201.

✿ Develop a broad based support for your efforts. Insure that individuals from business, government and the educational community are involved in the planning and execution of your programs.

✿ As an organization or school project study your local and state government to determine how environmental issues are handled. Get to know key personnel and learn how to work with them.

✿ Inform your governmental representatives of your views on environmental legislation and issues through letters and petitions. In your communications be specific and be constructive. Attend town meetings and public hearings. Vote knowledgeably.

✿ Ask your local newspapers and TV and radio stations to cover environmental issues. Help them out by furnishing stories, releases and photographs.

✿ Obviously you may experience opposition to your efforts. Just remember that persistence and patience are essential to the achievement of lasting results.

✿ Keep informed on environmental issues in New York. Subscribe to **New York State Environment**, a free monthly newspaper available from: N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12201.

✿ Read **Don't Leave It All To The Experts**, a booklet prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to encourage public participation in environmental decision making. Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (55¢ per copy).

✿ Read **Getting Something Done . . .** a booklet on political effectiveness issued by: The League of Women Voters Education Fund, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (30¢ per copy).

✿ Learn who your allies are and what assistance they can provide. Obtain a copy of **The Conservation Directory . . .** a listing of governmental agencies and national and state citizen conservation organizations. Available from: The National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (\$2.00 per copy).

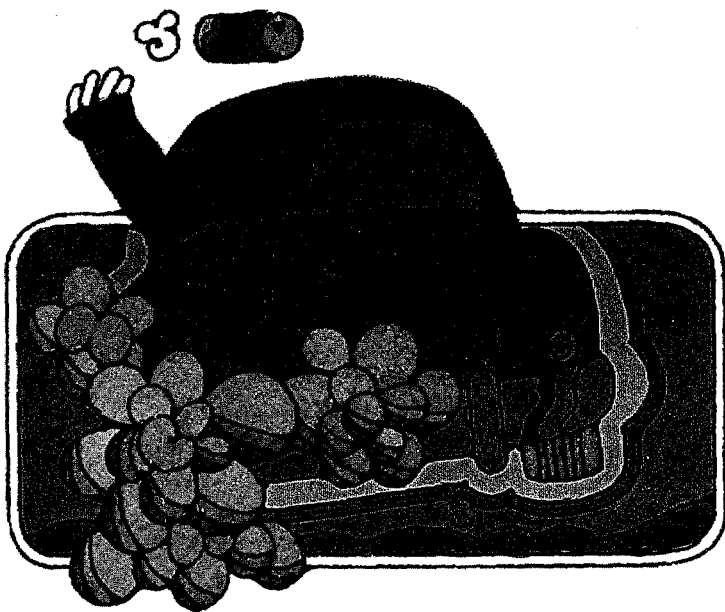
## Air Pollution Atmospheric Plague



✿ Become familiar with local, state and federal air pollution laws. Report violations or what appears to be excessive air pollution to your local environmental conservation officer or health officer.

✿ Avoid buying cars with large engines. You need the oxygen and clean air more than you need the extra power. Also avoid high-octane and high-leaded gasoline.





✿ Keep your car tuned and maintain your car's air pollution control systems.

✿ Use and promote mass transit systems as the most efficient and economical way to move people with the least damage to the environment.

✿ Support federal and state programs for long distance, high speed ground transportation systems.

✿ Walk or bike whenever possible . . . save the air and improve your health.

✿ Urge that specific central city streets be closed to traffic for use as pedestrian malls. Work with local government to set aside traffic lanes and paths for bicyclists.

✿ Make sure your home is well insulated. This will save you money in the long run, conserve energy resources, and reduce air pollution.

✿ Make sure your heating system is working properly. Have your furnace serviced regularly and bleed your radiators if necessary. A poorly functioning heating system wastes fuel and creates additional air pollution. Turn down your thermostat to the lowest comfortable setting.

✿ Don't smoke in public places where others must breathe your pollution.

✿ Reduce or eliminate the use of volatile chemicals and cleaners in the home; for example, aerosol paints, hair sprays, anti-perspirants, air fresheners, and dry cleaning solutions. All such products contain chemicals which can be harmful if inhaled.

✿ Reduce your electric power needs and simplify your life. Turn off unnecessary lights. Do you really need that electric knife, can opener, electric blanket, electric broom, that air conditioner?

✿ Use major appliances before 9 a.m. and after 7 p.m. to lessen the heavy daytime demand on power generating facilities. Run your clothes washer, dryer and dishwasher only when you have a full load.

✿ Don't burn it. State law prohibits open burning. Make soil enriching compost from leaves, wet garbage, etc.

✿ Enjoy sports that use human energy such as hiking, swimming and cross country skiing. Motor boats, snowmobiles, trail bikes and pleasure driving consume fuels, add to pollution, fill the air with noise and reduce the recreational capacity of our lands and waters.

✿ Plant trees and other vegetation, for they absorb carbon dioxide, produce oxygen, filter out dust, moderate temperatures, reduce noise, provide wildlife habitat, and improve property values and make the neighborhood a more attractive place to live.

## Water 7/10's of You

✿ Many detergents contain phosphate which is carried into our waterways and fertilizes and encourages the growth of water plants, such as algae. In the process of living, dying and decomposing, these unnecessarily abundant plants seriously deplete the available oxygen in the water—oxygen which is needed for purification and for maintaining the proper balance of animal and plant life.

✿ Do not use full amounts listed on detergent boxes in dishwashers and clothes washers. Keep reducing the amount until you determine the smallest amount necessary for your needs.



✿ Use soap instead of detergents. State law now limits the phosphate content of detergents. If you insist on using them, buy those products which are lowest in phosphates.

✿ Promote regional sewage disposal systems which remove both organic and inorganic products.

✿ In areas where regional systems are not yet in operation, be extremely careful as to the installation of cesspools and septic tanks, particularly near lakes and wells.

✿ Promote regional planning on a watershed basis. Form a watershed association and take an active interest in the work of the regional water resource planning commission.

✿ Promote the study of local and state water problems in your schools.

✿ Adopt a stream or lake. Have a school or civic organization become its active steward. Organize a cleanup along the banks, test the water for pollutants and publicize its innate values, history and recreation potential.

Work with local and state officials to restore or preserve these values as a permanent asset to the community.

✿ Promote local sub-division and agricultural erosion ordinances which prohibit erosion and subsequent siltation and chemical pollution of our waterways.

✿ Insist on positive local zoning to prevent development on steep slopes, groundwater recharging areas, floodplains, marshes, and coastal wetlands.

✿ Shovel and plow away snow and ice. Use sand in place of salt. Salts pollute our waters, kill street trees, and are inhaled by city dwellers when streets become dry. But don't go overboard with sand either . . . used in excess, it is washed away into storm sewers where it clogs mains as silt.

✿ Don't put heavy paper, tissues, rags, disposable diapers, grease, solvents, medicines or other chemicals into toilets and sinks. These substances reduce the effectiveness of your community's sewage treatment facilities or your septic tank.

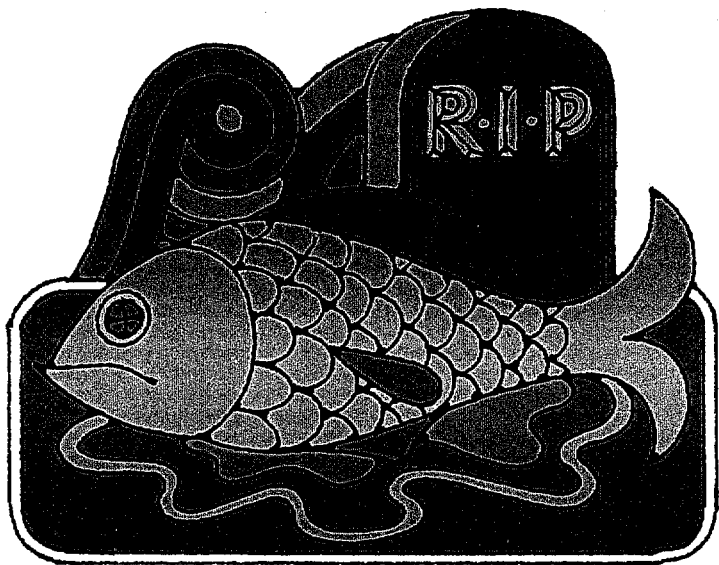
✿ Do not install or use sink garbage disposal units. The added organic material they put into our drains increases the load on sewage treatment facilities.

✿ Toilets needlessly use approximately 5 gallons of water every time they are flushed. Reduce this amount by placing a brick in the water reservoir or by changing the reservoir float height. Neither technique will damage your plumbing.

✿ Repair leaky faucets and pipes.

✿ Insist that public municipal water supplies be metered to reduce extravagant use and waste.

✿ Reduce your use of fertilizers and herbicides (weed killers) on your lawn. The runoff and seepage of these chemicals following rains pollute our streams and drinking water.



✿ If you have a well, have your drinking water tested once a year.

✿ Inform your local environmental conservation officer or health official about evidence of water pollution in your area.

## Garbage & Waste Our Hidden Resources

✿ 80,000,000,000 pounds of municipal, industrial and agricultural waste are generated in New York State each year—a figure which is rising at the rate of 8% annually! Collection and disposal costs are increasing even more rapidly and we may soon run out of places to **put** this garbage.

✿ The demand for raw materials in the United States is growing every year. This depletes our resource supply and leads to increased importation of raw materials which means that we must pay higher prices for goods and manufactured products.

✿ Technically it is possible and economically it is increasingly advantageous to Recover, Recycle and Reuse what we now extravagantly bury or burn as waste. Promote and support federal and state legislation and programs which implement the new “3 R’s.”

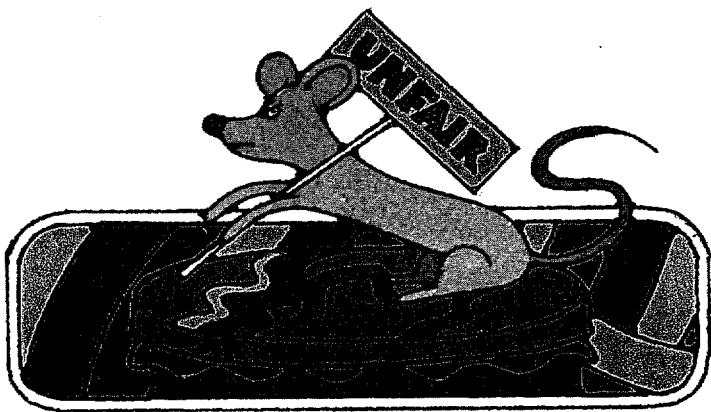
✿ Reprocessing of scrap materials saves energy. One dramatic example—it requires 95 percent less energy to process aluminum scrap as compared to producing aluminum from ore.

✿ Don't be a neurotic consumer. Question each purchase. Is it truly essential or does it simply add more clutter, complexity and distraction to your life? Do possessions assist you in expressing yourself, or do they dehumanize you so that you become merely a reflection of those possessions?

✿ Before you throw anything away—old clothes, books, furniture, tools—ask yourself if it could be reused or recycled by someone else. Contact the Salvation Army, Goodwill Industries, local service organizations or your neighborhood second hand used goods dealer.

✿ We **throw away** 74 billion cans and bottles each year in the United States. Buy soft drinks, beer and milk in returnable bottles. Beverages in returnable bottles are cheaper and they don't add to the solid waste problem **if you return them.**

✿ Store foods in reusable containers and reduce the use of non-reusable wrapping materials such as plastic and aluminum.



✿ Starve a rat today. Make sure the cover on your garbage can fits tightly.



✿ Encourage a Boy Scout troop or other service organization to collect newspapers, magazines, bottles and aluminum cans for resale as scrap. For information on collection and recycling programs write:

Office of Recovery, Recycling and Reuse  
New York State Department of Environmental  
Conservation  
50 Wolf Road  
Albany, New York 12201

✿ Curb your dog!

✿ Don't litter. Silence that inner voice which says, "Well this little bit won't hurt." Multiply it by 205,000,000 other Americans. Every piece of litter costs you tax dollars to pick up. Keep a litter bag in your car.

✿ Does your community have an anti-litter ordinance? Is it enforced?

✿ Pressure for higher postal rates on junk advertising mail. Stuff the advertising material back in the postage-paid envelope and return it to the sender.

✿ Save and reuse decorative wrappings, ribbon, string, etc. Don't waste paper—use both sides for writing.

✿ Buy products without excessive packaging—you pay for the layers of wrappings and for their ultimate disposal.

✿ Take reusable shopping bags to stores. Clerks automatically bag every little purchase. Tell them, “**No, thank you!**” If the store's security system is based on bags, complain to the manager.

✿ Use cloth towels and napkins instead of paper ones; china cups and glasses in place of paper and plastic.

## Noise Decibels . . . decibels

✿ Noise is our neglected nuisance—a chaotic torment in the urban environment and a disruptive intruder in the countryside. Since the advent of the industrial revolution the noise levels of our society have been relentlessly on the rise, with the din often surpassing 100 decibels on city streets. Continual exposure to excessively loud noise can damage hearing and contribute to high blood pressure, tension and irritability. Noise abatement is possible. Help restore the sounds of silence . . .

✿ Close your eyes. Listen.

✿ Turn down your phonograph, radio, TV and voice.

✿ Write the radio and TV networks about their extra loud commercials.

✿ Do your bit for a quieter city—don't use your car horn unless safety dictates. Let patience prevail.





✿ Keep your car's muffler and tail pipes repaired.

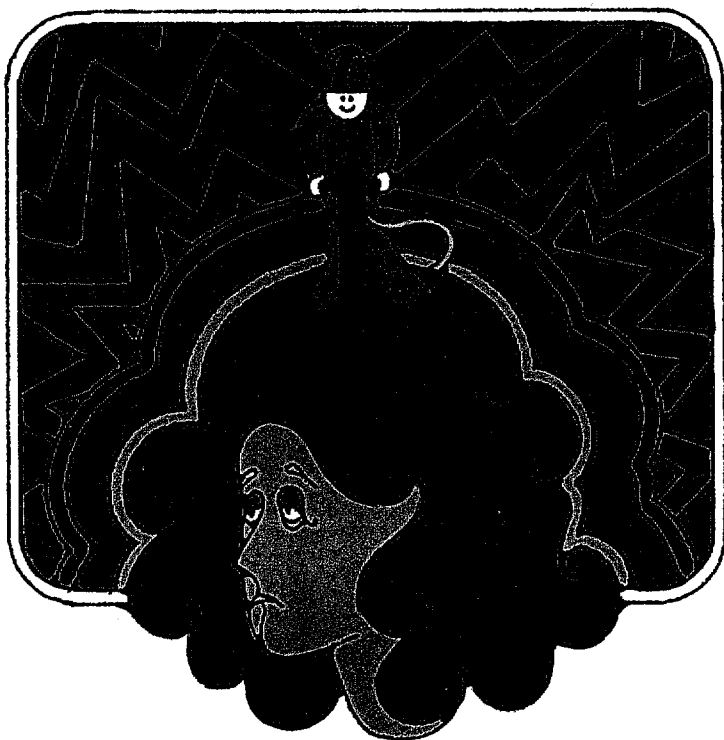
✿ When you must use noisy tools or work in a noisy environment, protect your hearing with ear plugs or ear muffs. Cotton gives no protection.

✿ Hearing damage is cumulative. Budget your exposure. If you suspect a hearing problem consult a medical doctor.

✿ Do the large air compressors on the streets surrounding a construction site blow your mind? Do the jackhammers split your ears? Protest to city government—get the contractors to install adequate mufflers or move the compressors from the public street onto the construction site. Jackhammers can be muffled or surrounded by an acoustical screen.

✿ Write airline companies and the Federal Aviation Administration and register your concern about jet noise.

✿ Noise is not power. The efficiency of a product is not related to the volume of sound it produces. Under legislation adopted in 1972 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will issue noise standards for many new products. Help make the legislation work. Listen before you buy and choose quiet products.



✿ Does your community have specific, enforceable noise control regulations and building codes? If not, initiate them. Technical assistance is available from: Bureau of Noise Control, N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12201.

## Pesticides & Herbicides The Unexpected Biocides

✿ The sale and use of highly toxic and persistent pesticides are restricted in New York. Request a copy of this restricted list from the Bureau of Pesticide Control, N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12201. Make this list known to your community and report violations to the Department of Environmental Conservation.

✿ Reduce your use of pesticides and herbicides (weed killers). When you must use them: identify the pest(s); choose the least hazardous recommended pesticide; buy only enough for one season; mix according to the label and only enough for the job at hand. Store them according to directions.

✿ For roaches, silverfish, ants and other crawling insects, use specific target pesticides such as roach tablets, ant tablets, etc.

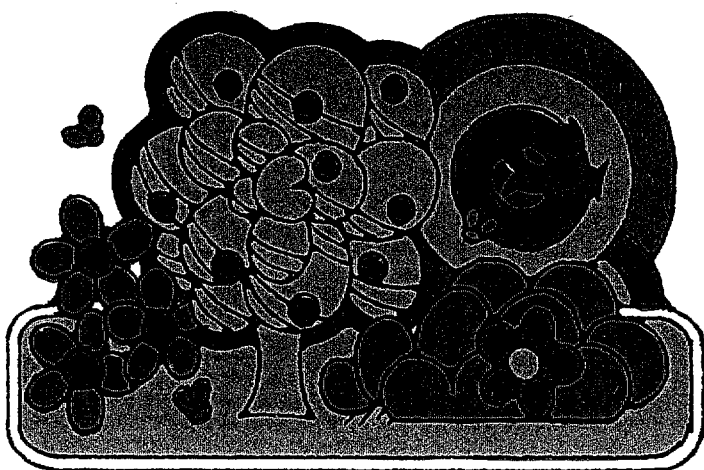
✿ Use flypaper, tanglefoot, and a fly swatter to kill undesirable insects.

✿ Buy and use biological controls such as ladybugs, praying mantids and parasitic wasps.

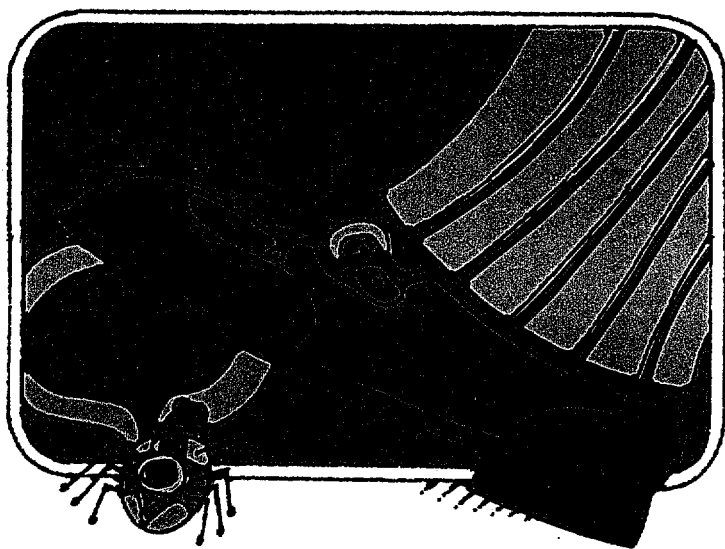
✿ Wash thoroughly or peel all fruits and vegetables to remove any traces of pesticides. Accept fruits and vegetables with surface blemishes. Many of the pesticides applied are used to improve the cosmetic appearance of produce.

✿ Home gardeners may find the book **Gardening Without Poisons** by B. T. Hunter useful for the local control of insect pests.

✿ An excellent series of fact sheets on pesticide use, storage and disposal are available from: Dr. James E. Dewey, Chemicals-Pesticides Program, Cornell University, Comstock Hall, Ithaca, New York 14850.



✿ Plant a variety of trees and shrubs around your home to attract a diversity of insects and birds which will naturally prey on each other and reduce the need for chemical control.



✿ Don't kill spiders in the home or anywhere. They are natural insect exterminators.

## The Landscape Disappearing ... disappearing ... forever gone?

✿ Abuse our land, and we abuse ourselves. Exploit, squander or pollute its limited resources, and the quality of our society deteriorates. Destroy its beauty, and our emotional life is diminished. Take a slow, hard look at your landscape. Proud?

✿ State constitutional law gives local communities the responsibility to control their growth and development through such devices as master planning and zoning. These powers can be used well or they can be misused by local government and special interests. How are they being used in your community?

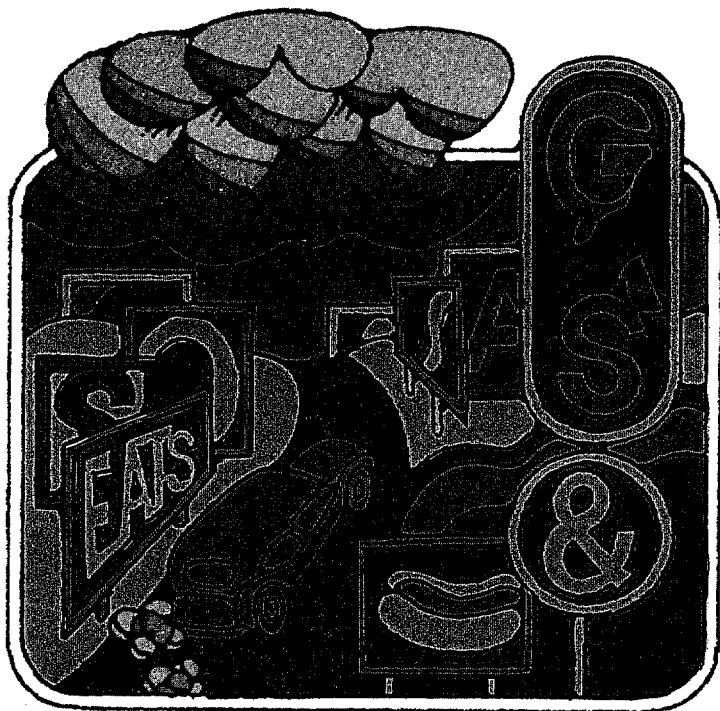
✿ A network of open spaces—park and recreation areas, natural sites, agricultural lands, floodplains, wetlands—should be the framework for all community development. Through “cluster zoning” subdivisions can be designed to include open space as well as houses. Insure

that your community has an open space plan and that subdivision ordinances permit cluster development.

✿ What is your community doing to improve the appearance and economic vitality of its downtown business district? Can pedestrian malls be created? Vest-pocket parks? Do the store fronts need a face lifting? Are public signs, street lights, benches, hydrants, traffic lights and litter receptacles designed with community appearance in mind?

✿ Is a local organization, school, government agency or business planning to build a new facility? Suggest that they hire a good architect and impress upon him their desire for a structure that is visually and functionally compatible with the local environment.

✿ Proliferating billboards and business signs create visual ugliness and in the resulting chaotic jumble fail to get their message across. Save our scenery—check your local sign regulations and enforcement procedures.



✿ Imagine a landscape rid of overhead utility lines and poles. Many communities now require "undergrounding" in new developments. Does yours?

✿ Trees and other greenery should be an integral part of your environment—an aesthetic and an economic asset to the commercial and residential life of your community. Encourage business, local government and home owners to initiate tree planting programs. Do local sub-division regulations require developers to "save the trees"?

✿ Environmental impact analysis statements are required for many types of government funded or regulated projects. Find out through your Department of Environmental Conservation regional office what types of projects are included, how the system works, and how you can contribute to the review process.

✿ Support federal and state legislation designed to set aside and preserve our vanishing scenic and wilderness areas—forests, coastlines, wild and scenic rivers, wetlands and unique natural sites.

## Wildlife

### Our Neglected Citizens

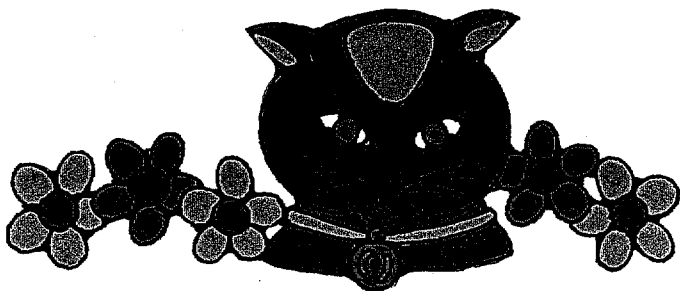
✿ All wildlife require four essentials: cover, food, water, and living space. In combination, these are called **habitat**. By destroying habitat through poor land use, creation of air, water, and land pollution, man has made it impossible for most wildlife to live in his communities. A healthy and balanced community for man will by nature provide a suitable environment for wildlife.

✿ Create habitat: thick hedge rows, community forests, nature preserves and ponds. Provide birdhouses, nesting platforms, squirrel boxes, artificial burrows and runways. Preserve hollow den trees and community marshes and wetlands. Plant wildlife foods—particularly large grain and berry plants, nut and fleshy fruit trees. Seedlings can be purchased from the Department of Environmental Conservation.

✿ If you are a large landowner become a cooperator under the state's Fish and Wildlife Management Act and work to improve habitat.

✿ Promote the study of your community's wildlife and its habitat in your school system.

✿ Inventory your community's wildlife resources and assist your municipal conservation commission in preserving essential habitat.



✿ Bell cats and control roaming dogs. Cats and dogs are instinctive wildlife predators.

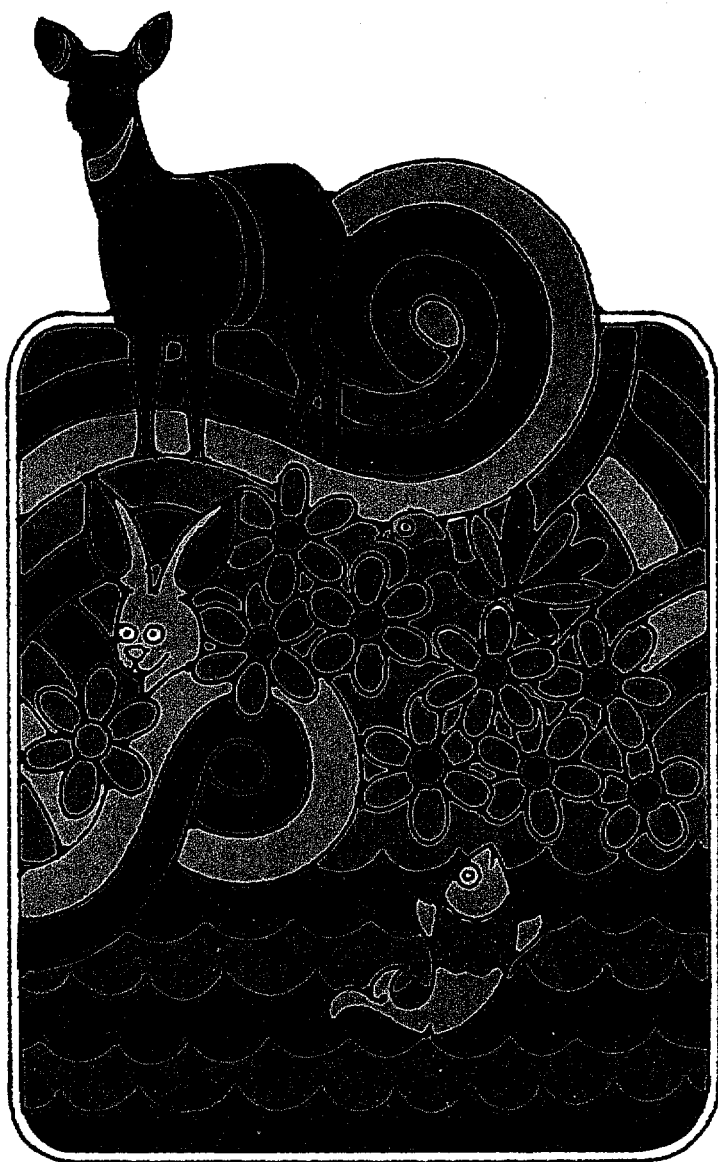
✿ Do not kill snakes. They prey on insects and rodents.

✿ Know and abide by state and federal fish and game laws.

✿ Do not keep exotic pets. Do not be an accomplice to the cruel trade in wild animals.

✿ Support endangered species laws.

✿ Read **New York Fish and Game Journal** . . . the semi-annual scientific management journal of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Available from: 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12201 (\$1.50 per year).



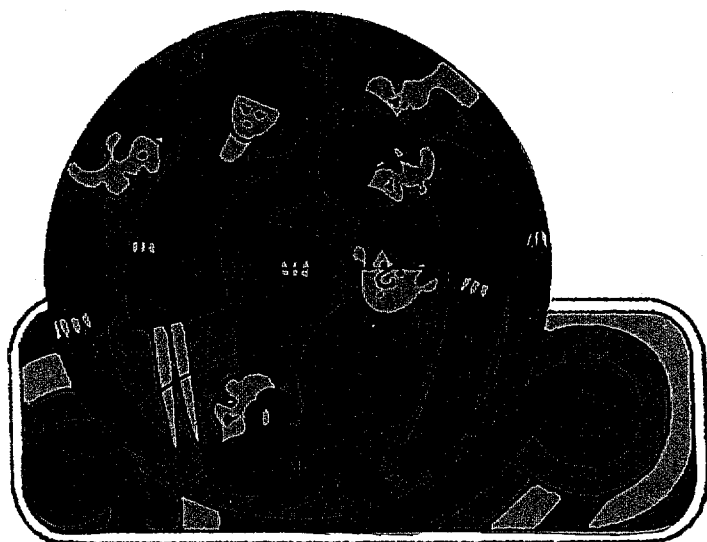
✿ Read **Wildlife Habitat Improvement** . . . an excellent citizen's guide to wildlife management available from: National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022 (\$2.50).

✿ Read **More Wildlife Where You Live** a leaflet on habitat improvement available from: N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Publications Office, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12201.



# Population

People, people, people...  
people explosion!!!



✿ The world's population is now doubling every thirty-five years. At this continually accelerating growth rate there will be 7 billion human beings on the earth by the year 2000, and 130 billion by the end of the following century. The population explosion is placing an increasingly intolerable strain on the world's resources—people need food, water, housing, transportation, energy, clean air, green trees, places to go and space to **BE**.

✿ For detailed information on the population problem write:

Planned Parenthood-World Population  
515 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

Population Reference Bureau  
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

Zero Population Growth  
367 State Street  
Los Altos, California 94022

# Environmental Education

## Foundation For Survival

✿ Are the teachers and administrators of your local school system knowledgeable about environmental education and aware of the curriculum materials becoming available in this field? Are they emphasizing environmental concepts throughout the educational system?

✿ Encourage teachers to take students outside the classroom and use the total community as a learning environment. Field work gives the student perspective and makes the subject material exciting and relevant.

✿ Promote school camping programs with an environmental emphasis.

✿ Insure that your teachers have the opportunity to attend summer courses and special workshops on environmental education. If necessary, have local service organizations sponsor scholarships for them.

✿ Insure that your school and community libraries stock books and magazines on the environment. Subscribe to **The Conservationist** . . . the official bi-monthly magazine of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Box 2328, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10017. (\$2.00/year or \$5.00/3 years).

✿ Are natural study areas readily accessible to your community's schools? In the acquisition and development of community school sites make sure that natural study areas are incorporated into the overall site plan.

✿ Promote vocational training in environmentally related occupations.

✿ At the college level, request a general environmental studies course open to all students; new interdisciplinary majors at the undergraduate and graduate levels; more independent studies programs on the environment; an information and speakers center for community groups which need scientific and professional advice and seminars and conferences on environmental issues.

✿ Ask that your local adult education programs include course offerings on environmental subjects.

✿ Promote special town meetings, seminars, exhibits, and photo contests on the community's environment.

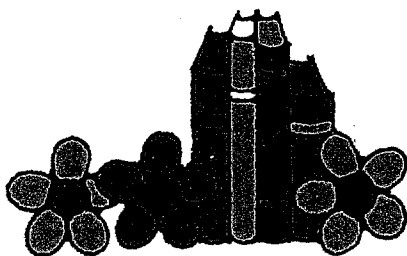
✿ Read **You Are An Environment** by Noel McInnis—an excellent discussion of the concept of environmental education. Available from: The Center for Curriculum Design, P.O. Box 350, Evanston, Illinois 60204 (\$2.00 per copy).

✿ Write for **Environmental Education Bibliography** available from: N.Y.S. Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Publications Office, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12201.



## Read On!

Effective action on any aspect of our environmental crisis demands a sound knowledge of facts, issues and options. Fortunately, we are in the midst of an ecological information explosion. Unfortunately, it could bury us all under a mass of rhetorical pollution unless the concerned reader learns to pick his way with care between the prophets of doom and the apologists for industry. The following recommended books cover a wide range of topics and offer insight for the development of a new ecological awareness. Read on—environmental education never ends...



### Environmental Understanding

*A Different Kind of Country*, Raymond Dasmann. Collier Books, 1970.

*A God Within*, René Dubos, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1972.

*A Sand County Almanac*, Aldo Leopold. Sierra Club/Ballantine, 1970.

*America's Changing Environment*, Roger Revelle & Hans H. Landsberg, eds. Beacon Press, 1970.

*Animal Ecology*, C. S. Elton. Barnes & Noble, 1966.

*Basic Ecology*, Ralph & Mildred Buchsbaum. Boxwood Press, 1957.

*Before Nature Dies*, Jean Dorst. Houghton Mifflin, 1970.

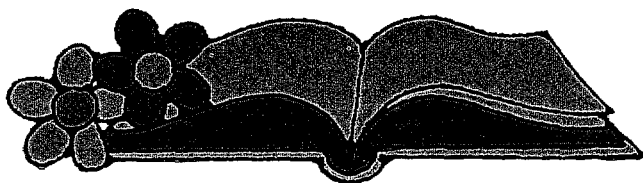
*The Complete Ecology Fact Book*, Philip Nobile & John Deedy, eds. Doubleday & Co., 1972.

*The Ecological Context*, John McHale. Braziller, 1970.

*Ecology*, Eugene Odum. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1969.

*Ecology of Invasions by Animals & Plants*, C. S. Elton. Barnes & Noble, 1958.

- Environmental Conservation*, Raymond Dasmann. John Wiley & Sons, 1968.
- Environmental Education: A Sourcebook*, C. J. Troost & H. Altman, eds. John Wiley & Sons, 1972.
- The Frail Ocean*, Wesley Marx. Sierra Club/Ballantine, 1967.
- Man On Earth*, S. P. R. Charter. Grove Press, 1970.
- Man's Role in the Changing Face of the Earth*, W. L. Thomas, Jr., ed. University of Chicago Press, 1956.
- Only One Earth*, Barbara Ward & René Dubos. W. W. Norton & Co., 1972.
- So Human An Animal*, René J. Dubos. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1970.
- The Subversive Science: Essays Towards an Ecology of Man*, Paul Shepard & Daniel McKinley, eds. Houghton Mifflin, 1969.
- Understanding Ecology*, Elizabeth T. Billington. F. Warne & Co., 1968. (for younger readers)
- The Web of Life*, John H. Storer. Signet, 1968.
- Where There Is Life*, Paul B. Sears. Dell Publishing Co., 1970.
- Wildlife in America*, Peter Matthiessen. The Viking Press, 1964.
- World Facts and Trends*, John McHale. Collier Books, 1972.



## Environmental Problems & Solutions

- Action for Wilderness*, Elizabeth R. Gillette, ed. Sierra Club, 1972.
- Alternatives in Water Management*, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1966.

- Atomic Radiation and Life*, P. Alexander. Penguin Books, 1959.
- Big Water Fight*, League of Women Voters Education Fund. Stephen Greene Press, 1966.
- The Biology of Polluted Waters*, H. B. N. Hynes. University of Liverpool, 1960.
- A Citizen's Guide to Clean Air*, The Conservation Foundation. Washington, D.C., 1972.
- The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, Jane Jacobs. Vintage Press, 1965.
- Environment: A Challenge For Modern Society*, Lynton K. Caldwell. Natural History Press, 1970.
- Environmental Quality—1970*, First Annual Report—Council on Environmental Quality, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402, 1970.
- God's Own Junkyard: The Planned Deterioration of America's Landscape*, P. Blake. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1964.
- The Hudson River*, Robert H. Boyle. Norton, 1969.
- The Last Landscape*, William H. Whyte. Doubleday, 1968.
- Noise Pollution—The Unquiet Crisis*, Clifford R. Bragdon. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1971.
- Politics and Conservation*, Richard Cooley. Harper & Row, 1963.
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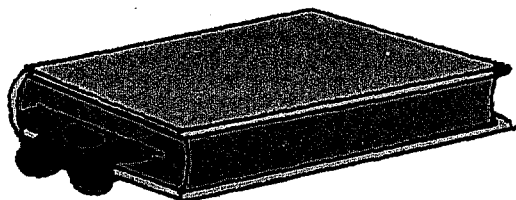
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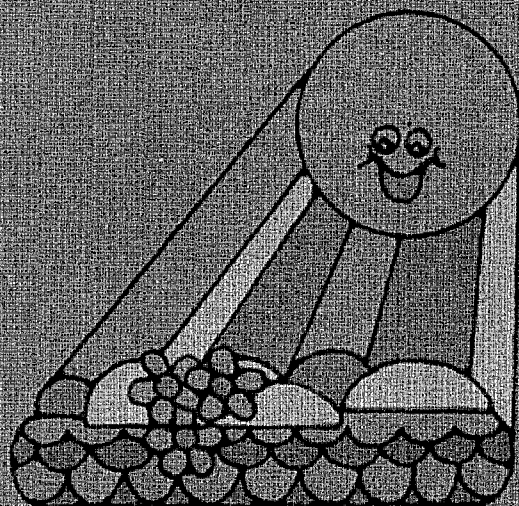


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